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REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 4th April 1885.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
Fortnightly.				
1	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	700	23rd March 1885.
2	"Purva Darpan"	Ditto ...	.....
3	"Tripurá Vártávaha"	Comillah ...	.....
4	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore.	.....
Weekly.				
5	"Alok"	Calcutta	30th ditto.
6	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto ...	700	
7	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ...	102	
8	"Bangabási"	Ditto ...	12,000	
9	"Bártábaha"	Pubna	23rd ditto.
10	"Bhārat Hitaishí"	Burrisal ...	450	
11	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensingh ...	625	
12	"Bardwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	296	
13	"Bikrampore Patriká"	Dacca ...	756	29th ditto.
14	"Chāruvártá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	
15	"Dacca Prakash"	Dacca ...	425	
16	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly ...	800	
17	"Grāmvártá Prakashiká"	Comercolly ...	500	25th ditto.
18	"Halisahar Prakashiká"	Calcutta ...	.....
19	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
20	"Jātiya Suhrid"	Calcutta ...	700	
21	"Medini"	Midnapore ...	500	30th ditto.
22	"Mussulman Bandhu"	Bhowanipore, Calcutta	.....
23	"Murshidabad Patriká"	Bernampore ...	437	
24	"Murshidabad Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
25	"Navavibhakar"	Calcutta ...	850	30th ditto.
26	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ...	440	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
27	"Patáká"	Calcutta	.....	27th March 1885.
28	"Prajá Bandhu"	Chandernagore	900	27th ditto.
29	"Prántavási"	Chittagong	600	
30	"Pratikár"	Berhampore	600	27th ditto.
31	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah	.....
32	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore	220	26th ditto.
33	"Sádháraní"	Calcutta	500	29th ditto.
34	"Sahachar"	Ditto	500	25th ditto.
35	"Samaya"	Ditto	1,500	30th ditto.
36	"Sanjivani"	Ditto	4,000	28th ditto.
37	"Sáraswat Patra"	Dacca	345	
38	"Shakti"	Calcutta	.....
39	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs.	1,000	30th ditto.
40	"Sulabha Samáchár"	Calcutta	3,000	
41	"Surabhi"	Ditto	700	31st ditto.
42	"Udbodhan"	Ditto	.....
<i>Daily.</i>				
43	"Dainik Vártá"	Calcutta	450	
44	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Ditto	225	26th to 31st March 1885.
45	"Samvád Púrnachandrodaya"	Ditto	300	28th to 31st & 1st & 2nd April 1885.
46	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto	625	27th & 28th March 1885. [1885.
47	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto	520	30th & 31st March & 1st & 2nd April
48	"Prabháti"	Ditto	1,000	28th to 31st March & 1st April 1885.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore	.....
50	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta	1,500	26th March 1885.
51	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto	500	23rd ditto.
52	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto	300	
53	"Hindi Samáchár"	Bhagulpore	700	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
54	"Jám-Jahan-numá"	Calcutta	250	20th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
55	"Gauhur"	Calcutta	100	
56	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar	250	
57	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta	365	24th & 26th to 28th March 1885.
58	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta	340	
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
59	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar	.....
60	"Assam News"	Ditto	450	
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
61	"Utkal Dipiká"	Cuttack	250	14th March 1885.
62	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore	200	17th ditto.
63	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto	116	12th ditto.
64	"Sebaka"	Cuttack	200	18th ditto.
<i>Monthly.</i>				
65	"Taraka"	Ditto	.....
66	"Shuksábandhu"	Ditto	.....
67	"I radip"	Ditto	.....	March 1885.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
68	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna	400	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
69	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia	.....

POLITICAL.

CHARU VARTA,
March 23rd, 1885.

THE *Cháru Vártá*, of the 23rd March, says that England has infused life and vigour in the population of India. Russia will not be able to curb the power of England. India does not stand in need of soldiers. There are 443,228 regular troops in India. There is no doubt that if the Government of India is placed in the hands of men like Lord Ripon India will never care to be separated from England. But if the government is conducted by men who have no sympathy with the aspirations of the people, the writer fails to find any difference between their rule and that of Russia. With all her faults England will be supported by the people of India. Herat is almost in the grasp of Russia. The Afghans will not be able to defend it. The English should hasten to relieve the place.

The writer repeats the assertion that India cannot expect to get better foreign rulers than the English. They have given life to the people of India. On questions of internal policy the natives and the English may range on opposite sides, but on questions of foreign policy they will be always at one.

2. The *Sahachar*, of the 25th March, says that the European nations have not behaved well and are not behaving well in Asia. Whatever they may profess they have been guilty of much oppression and deceit. It is not to be wondered at under these circumstances that Afghans should hate both Russians and the English. When the friendship of Afghans is so uncertain the English Government should not fight with a great Power for their sake. Herat cannot be considered the gate of India. It is ridiculous that a foreign town should be considered the gate of a country. The Indus is the natural boundary of India. Russia has not the power of crossing the Indus. But if Government stations troops beyond the Indus in Kandahar, Herat and other places, it will not be very difficult for Russia to cross the Indus. It will be the wisest policy on the part of the English Government to station troops near the Indus. Mr. Gladstone understands this. For this reason he is not encouraging mad projects. The peace will not be disturbed. Even the opponents of Mr. Gladstone will find shortly afterwards what a great service he has done.

SAHACHAR,
March 25th, 1885.

3. The *Runopore Dik Prakash*, of the 26th March, cannot ask Government to make peace with Russia by conceding all her demands though it thinks that peace would be for the good of India, England and Russia.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
March 26th, 1885.

4. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 26th March, says that the English Government has put an end to the internal disorders which prevailed under Mussulmans. It is true that the people now complain of grievances. But they do so because they are allowed to do so, and because they are not oppressed as under former rulers for doing so. The demands of the native princes—such as that of some princes for an increase in the number of salutes and the Nizam's demand for the restoration of the Berars—do not show that they are disloyal to the English Government. The fact only shows that they wish to promote their own interests. It is not also probable that the native princes will combine and fight against Government when they will gain nothing by it. The combined princes will not make any one among themselves the Emperor of India.

URDU GUIDE,
March 26th, 1885.

5. The *Pratikár*, of the 27th March, says that Russia is never sincere in her professions. She has been continually insulting England. She has kept the English section of the Boundary Commission waiting while she herself is

PRATIKAR,
March 27th, 1885.

steadily advancing towards the object of her ambition. The writer cannot say what Abdur Rahman will do, but the rumour is that the Amir holds communication with Russia. The writer is not disposed to believe in this rumour. The writer prays for the well-being of England. The people of India will be great losers in the case of a war.

ARYA DARPAN,
March 27th, 1885.

6. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 27th March, says that from the announcements made by Mr. Gladstone it appears that a war with Russia is not considered

desirable. Had it been otherwise, the war would have been declared long ago. Russia was told that if she advanced a step further Afghans would be permitted to use force, and still Russia advanced, but the English did nothing. If they had desired to make war they would never have remained silent. Russia has recently been told not to advance, and the English also have promised not to advance. Perhaps the English are bent upon gaining their object without having recourse to arms. But if Russia puts obstructions in the way of the settlement of the Afghan boundary war will become inevitable.

PRAJABANDHU,
March 27th, 1885.

7. The *Prajābandhu*, of the 27th March, says that Lord Dufferin does not like to remain in suspense, and so he has resolved upon taking decisive action to

impress upon Russia that England will no longer be amused. The writer hopes that His Lordship will succeed.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
March 28th, 1880.

8. The *Grāmvartā Prakāshikā*, of the 28th March, says that the probability of a war with Russia has done a great service to the English by pointing out

to them their real friends. The native princes have come forward with offers of help. The haters and detractors of natives will be struck by this display of loyalty.

A large number of men are to be enrolled as volunteers. The writer is surprised to hear that Europeans, Eurasians, and native Christians only are to be enrolled. What is the fault of the natives that they are to be excluded? Will everything still depend on the colour of the skin? The writer does not know when the prejudices of the Christian rulers of India will be removed.

Maharajah Scindia has placed his army and the whole resources of his State at the disposal of the English, and has offered to lead an army in the case of an emergency. The loyalty of Scindia deserves every praise.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

9. The same paper is glad to hear that there is a talk of peace instead of war. The foundations of the Indian Empire have not been laid on sand.

There are many native chiefs who are determined to defend the empire even with their lives. With the resources of the native chiefs at their command the English are not afraid of war. But the question is whether Cabul can be friendly to India. To go to war at Herat depending on the friendship of Cabul would be an impolitic step.

PRABHATI,
March 30th, 1885.

10. The *Prabhātī*, of the 30th March, says that the Tories and Anglo-Indians will not be satisfied unless either Russians fall at the feet of the

English, or war is declared against them. The writer is of opinion that the Gladstone Ministry will not take the advice of these blood-thirsty men. The writer hopes that the resources of India will not be wasted upon a war between the Lion and the Bear.

PRABHATI.

11. The same paper says that some foul-mouthed Englishmen proclaimed in England that the natives were disloyal. But almost all the native princes of

India have come forward to help the English as soon as there is a possibility of a war with Russia. Many of them have offered to lead armies in the

field in person. The people of India are showing the full measure of their loyalty. English rulers should learn to place their confidence in natives. Higher officials have sympathy with the movements among natives for enrolment as volunteers. If Lord Dufferin makes arrangements for their enrolment, people will understand that the English have confidence in natives.

12. The *Mussulman Bandhu*, of the 30th March, says that when England is determined to support Afghans through thick and thin, and when Russia is advancing like an irresistible river, war seems to be unavoidable. Though it is beyond the power of man to pry into the future, yet it seems probable that some disaster is looming in the distance.

MUSSULMAN BANDHU,
March 30th, 1885.

13. The same paper is greatly disappointed at the prospect of a long and unbroken peace in India being thus suddenly clouded by the Russian advance.

MUSSULMAN BANDHU.

If the English are afraid of Russia, what are the natives to do? What has the Lion, supported by 250 millions of natives, to fear from the Bear? Had Government not disarmed the natives, and had it reposed any confidence in them, they could have helped it most effectually. Government considers the natives "cowards." Government should not lower itself in the estimation of the world by fearing Russia, for that would make the Mahomedans of India detestable in the eye of the outside Mahomedan world.

14. The *Samaya*, of the 30th March, is glad to notice that the firm and resolute attitude of Mr. Gladstone has made Russia give up much of her demands. A peaceful settlement of the Central Asian question seems now to be possible. But England should deal with that question with caution and circumspection. If Russia does not interfere in the affairs of Afghanistan and India, England has no cause to quarrel with her.

SAMAYA
March 30th, 1885.

15. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 30th March, says that it is sorry to find that Mr. Shesadri Iyer, the Dewan of Mysore, is becoming unpopular with the inhabitants of that State. The fact of his being a Madrasi is likely to be a cause of his unpopularity. If after this he disregards the claims of the Mysoreans and appoints Madrasis to different offices, it is but natural that the former should dislike him.

SOM PRAKASH,
March 30th, 1885.

16. The same paper says that English statesmen are attempting to resist the advance of Russia at a late hour. A power bent upon conquest should not be trusted. Like Russians, the English should have extended their dominion in Central Asia. If the boundary of the English and Russian Empires had been fixed at some distance from Afghanistan, the English need not have been so alarmed, and would not have had to put up with so much insult. English statesmen have been deceived by Russian statesmen. When Russia has attained her object, it is not to be expected that she will listen to the protests of England. The English should now try to resist the advance of Russia by frightening her by preparations for war. If the English Government acts wisely, India will become a very powerful weapon in its hands for crushing Russians. The Amir of Cabul too should be made a friend. The Afghans should be conciliated.

SOM PRAKASH.

17. The same paper says that the Russian army is larger than the English army. But Russia being a despotic monarchy, a considerable portion of the army has to be employed for the purpose of keeping internal order. But the whole of the English army can be employed in war. The Cossack troops will be the

SOM PRAKASH.

main supporters of Russia in a war on the Indian frontier. Russia can collect 200,000 soldiers in Central Asia. The Indian army consists of 191,957 persons. The English Government may also command the services of the troops of the native princes. Thus the English Government can bring 200,000 soldiers to the frontier to resist the advance of Russia. England can safely depend upon Indians for the preservation of the internal peace. The Editor believes that with the help of the 250 millions of Indians, England will be easily able to defeat Russia. There cannot be the slightest doubt that Indians will help the English Government.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
March 30th, 1885.

18. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 30th March, says that those who want to take 60,000 troops to the Afghan frontier should consider that they will have to carry

provision for those troops to that distance. If troops are sent and Afghans are depended upon for provision, the soldiers will die. From this it appears that the march of such a large number of troops to Afghanistan is impossible. But the English will not be in want of money as they have command over the resources of India. Three hundred thousand beasts of burden will also have to be procured in India. But India will have to groan under the burden of these expenses. The English, too, will have to suffer much vexation and inconvenience in order to accomplish this impossible task. The writer fears very much lest Afghans should show hostility on the way. Without the cordial support of Afghans, preparations for a great war cannot be made on the frontier. Russia has many advantages in this matter. Russians will not have to pass through a foreign country. But the whole of Turkistan has not become attached to Russia. For this reason Russia also will have to adopt great caution. It will be almost equally impossible for either Power to bring a large army. There are only 47,000 Russian soldiers to maintain Russian supremacy in vast Turkistan, so Russia will not be able to bring a large number of troops from that country. Consequently she will have to bring troops from the Caucasian territory. The writer sees that hostility between England and Russia will cease with the preparations for war, and that there will be no war. Russia will be frightened and England will gain her object.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

19. The same paper referring to the change of tone of the English newspapers, which were only the other day recommending the abolition of the armies of the

The troops of the native princes. native princes, says that instances of such a quick perception of error are rare. The Anglo-Indian newspapers did not desist from swelling the cry for the abolition of the armies of the native princes. But they too have now perceived their error. The *Pioneer* is now condemning the *Times*. Other Anglo-Indian newspapers are now speaking favourably of the armies of the native princes. The Nizam, Holkar, Scindhia and other native princes have offered their services to the English Government. There cannot be a more signal proof of the devotion of the native princes than this. Because Lord Canning saw that assistance would be received from the native princes in this manner that statesman said in 1860 that if the native princes were kept satisfied, the English Government would be greatly assisted in times of external danger. The native princes are loyal, though Lord Canning's advice has not been completely followed. A loyal prince like Holkar has been unnecessarily insulted, the Berars have not yet been restored to the Nizam, and the Gwalior Fort to Scindhia. But notwithstanding all this Lord Canning's policy has been followed on the whole. To-day Russia sees how strong the Indian Empire of the English is, and that she feels the country which will invade India will be crushed by the powerful native princes. Those Anglo-Indian editors, who formerly considered the abusing of native princes their sole duty, are now praising the loyalty of the native princes. The writer thanks the Anglo-Indian editor

for coming to their senses at this time, and hopes that they will continue to give utterance to the liberal sentiments which they are now expressing. Russophobia will be soon removed; and the writer hopes that the hearts of Anglo-Indians will remain full of liberal principles as at present. The Anglo-Indians have now been compelled to admit that the three lakhs of troops of the native princes are prepared to sacrifice their lives for the sake of the English Government. The writer is glad to see that the troops of the native princes are now being honoured. An Anglo-Indian editor would place the troops of the native princes under the English Government in the time of war. The writer does not think that the troops of the native princes will object to this arrangement, if they have freedom in the time of peace. The troops of the German princes are subject to the Prussian Emperor in the time of war. But in order that similar devotion on the part of the troops of the Indian princes may be secured, the Indian princes and their troops should be as well treated as the German princes and their troops are by the German Emperor. The troops of the Indian princes should be properly trained, but not under English officers.

20. The same paper says in reference to the letter of the Nizam's Financial Secretary on the political situation

The native princes and Mussulmans.

in India that his views represent the opinion of the people of Hyderabad and all the native princes. The English Government sees what good fruits may be produced by Lord Ripon's generous treatment of Holkar and the Nizam. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin will follow that good policy of Lord Ripon. Those only who are enemies of India distrust the Indian Mussulmans. Those who want to awaken animosity against the Mussulmans have a bad head and a bad heart. The Hindoos and Mussulmans are equally loyal to the English Government. Every one but a few wicked Anglo-Indians admit this. The English Government has secured the reverence of India by impartiality. Natives desire that this reverence should be increased. The English Government will be able to determine who are its friends and who are its enemies.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
March 30th, 1885.

21. The same paper says that the *Englishman* has recommended that the Amir's troops should be taught the western mode of warfare by English officers.

England and Afghanistan.

The *Englishman* believes that the Amir and Afghans will not object to this arrangement, and that no heed should be paid to their objection if they should make any. The Anglo-Indian editors do not appear to understand that disastrous results may be produced if the Amir and the Afghans are slighted. The English Government may fall into a great danger if the freedom of the Afghans is in the slightest degree interfered with. *The Civil and Military Gazette* has also made the same recommendation as the *Englishman*. It has also recommended that a railway should be constructed as far as Kandahar in order to facilitate the transport of English troops. But it has not considered that the Afghans will not permit this because permission to construct a railway through Afghanistan will amount to the acknowledgment of the supremacy of England.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

22. The same paper is satisfied with Lord Kimberley's reply to the petition of the London Chamber of Commerce to the effect that the English Government will never annex Burmah. This will probably silence Englishmen resident in Burmah.

Burmah.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

23. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 30th March, contains an article headed "Mr. Gladstone's policy," from which we extract the following observations:—Many accuse Mr. Gladstone of weakness, and say that the prestige of the British nation and empire is being injured by it. Indeed, Mr. Gladstone is not declaring war at every step, but if he had done so nobody

Mr. Gladstone's policy.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
March 30th, 1885.

can tell whether the British Empire would have been a gainer or loser by it. The Conservatives had brought much confusion upon the affairs of the empire. This could be removed only in two ways, namely (1) by forbearance and diplomacy, and (2) by war. Mr. Gladstone has adopted the first of these alternatives. He has not succeeded in overcoming the difficulty in Egypt by the adoption of easy expedients. General Gordon's mission has proved abortive. But the failure of a pacific policy becoming manifest, Mr. Gladstone has at once made preparations for war. As regards Afghanistan, Mr. Gladstone is endeavouring to win over the Amir and to establish English supremacy in that country. Mr. Gladstone is aware that if Russians advance in the direction of British India with a view to its conquest, there are only three ways in which England can arrest their course. These are through the aid of (1) the Afghans, (2) the Indians, and (3) the British troops. If the first should prove treacherous, Government would have to depend on the support of the second and the third, and in case the second did not come to the aid of the English, the task of resisting Russian advance would have to be entrusted solely to the British troops. For this reason the Premier is endeavouring to conciliate the Amir and the Afghans, to stimulate the loyalty of the natives of India, and to increase the strength of the British army. In seeking to give effect to his policy towards the natives of India he is meeting with considerable opposition from Anglo-Indians. He is not sure whether it will be wise to entrust the natives of India with the government of their country in disregard of the views of Anglo-Indians. On the other hand he feels that if at the instance of Anglo-Indians India were governed according to a policy of partiality, the rulers would be guilty in the sight of both God and man, and the interest of the British Empire also would probably in the end be injured. Placed in this dilemma, Mr. Gladstone has sent out Lord Dufferin as Viceroy with a view to conciliate both interests. The Premier is endeavouring to increase the strength of the British Empire also by means of alliances with the leading powers of Europe. He is forming an alliance with Turkey and Italy just as Russia has formed an alliance with Germany and Austria. That Mr. Gladstone has evinced some weakness in his negotiations with Russia and Germany must be admitted. Nevertheless from all that has been published it appears that wherever the English flag has been insulted by Germany the fault has invariably been of the local British officials, while as regards Russia, if she has advanced in disregard of the prohibition of the British Government that result is due to Anglo-Indians and not to Mr. Gladstone, because but for the selfish opposition on the part of Anglo-Indians Mr. Gladstone might have, relying on the people of India, declared war against the Russians.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
March 30th, 1885.

24. The same paper remarks that the telegraphic announcement that Europeans and Native Christians as Government has given orders for the formation of a large volunteer force composed of Anglo-Indians, Eurasians and Native Christians is one which until it is officially confirmed will not be believed as correct. Government is probably aware that these people are not fit for the work of defending the country on the field of battle. Anglo-Indians are Englishmen, and the same blood that flows in the veins of Englishmen in England flows in their veins also. It cannot therefore be readily said that they are likely to evince any weakness or cowardliness on the field of battle. But so far as the great majority of Englishmen living in India is concerned, there has been a deterioration. Did they possess the spirit, the strength and the courage of true Britons, they could not, like cowards, oppress as they do the subject people of India who are weak and timid. Natives find it hard to believe that these men will be able to act bravely and courageously on the battle field. The authorities

also will not probably believe this. The condition of Eurasians is truly deplorable. Considering the physical, mental and moral qualifications of the average Eurasian, it would be simply courting ridicule if it were attempted to entrust them with such an important task. The case of Native Christians is still more deplorable. The great majority of them are uneducated, and their condition is simply degrading. For all these reasons one cannot readily believe the above announcement to be founded in fact. Government, however, may have an object in view in making such announcements, namely to frighten Russia by an exhibition of power. They may have also another object in view, namely to provide for the defence of India by means of this volunteer force in case the regular troops are required to proceed to Afghanistan. But if Russians are, as it is said they are, well acquainted with the true state of matters in India, they will simply laugh at the idea of forming this new volunteer corps, and the intelligence will rather encourage than depress them. If again Government entrusts the task of defending the country to these new volunteers, the oppression of highhanded Anglo-Indians will increase, and the sudden accession to power of Eurasians and Native Christians, who have at present neither position nor power, will be productive of such harassment to the people that their loyalty will very likely diminish, and if that result should take place it would be impossible for the new volunteers to defend the country. If Government should really decide upon entrusting the Christians alone with the defence of India in disregard of Hindoos and Mussulmans, these latter would come to feel that they were being distrusted by the rulers, and this feeling would make it impossible for them to preserve their loyalty. They would not feel so mortified if their loyalty were not genuine. Another evil result would follow from this course. The imposition of the Press Act and the Arms Act has led Russians to believe that the people of India are not attached to British rule. This belief would be confirmed by the formation of the proposed volunteer corps. Government is perhaps aware that in Russia's programme of a successful invasion of India this belief plays an important part.

25. The same paper remarks that while England is making active preparations for war, Russia is calm and quite.

Russia and England.

It is difficult to say whether fear has led Russia to remain thus inactive, or whether her conduct is to be accounted for on the supposition that she thinks that England will not venture to declare war against her. It appears that Russia has advanced as far as it was necessary for her to advance in the direction of Afghanistan, and that she will not proceed further. England, therefore, is quite unnecessarily making warlike preparations. Russia may also be counting upon the possibility of England's making enemies of the Afghans by sending an army into their country, and of the Afghans' seeking its protection in such a contingency.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
March 30th, 1885.

26. The same paper refers to the rumour, noticed by the *Englishman*, that the object of the Rawul Pindie

Amir Abdur Rahman and the British Government.

Durbar is to make Abdur Rahman a prisoner when he arrives at it, and to occupy Afghanistan with British troops. Europeans may not perhaps regard such treatment of the Amir as anything surprising, considering that Mulharao Guicowar and Yakub Khan were both made prisoners in that way. The rumour, however, will not in all likelihood turn out to be true. The authorities will not probably consider it prudent to cause a commotion in Afghanistan by this means at this time when the Russians are at the frontiers of that country. But English diplomacy is so profound that it is not possible for natives to fathom it. The rulers may have decided upon imprisoning Abdur Rahman, and setting up Yakub Khan, who is popular with his men, on the Afghan throne. The Editor, however, does not believe that Lord Dufferin will do any such thing. As for the occupation of

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

Afghanistan with British troops, the attempt will have the effect of leading the Russians to make warlike preparations, and of making Afghans the enemies of the British Government.

SURABHI,
March 31st, 1885.

27. The *Surabhi*, of the 31st March, says that England is trying to cement her friendship with the Porte. It is necessary for England to do so in order that she may carry into effect her intention of invading Russia from the Black sea.

SURABHI.

28. The same paper says that it is rumoured that the English Government intends to depose the Maharajah of Cashmere, because he has been intriguing with Russians against the English Government. The writer cannot believe the rumour. It is impossible that the Maharajah of Cashmere should help Russians to fight against the English Government. The spread of such rumours at this time of hostility with Russia is very mischievous. The writer hopes that Government will declare that this rumour has no foundation.

SURABHI.

29. The same paper says that though it does not see any necessity for a war with Russia on the Afghan frontier, yet it prays for the success of the English in that war. Government has always tried to keep Russians at a distance from the Afghan frontier. Consequently it will show cowardice if it does not now resist the advance of Russia. It would have been well indeed if Government had not from the first followed such a policy. A telegram from London states that the reply of the Russian Government to the English proposal is conciliatory. It would be very happy news indeed if this should be found to be true.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

PARIDARSHAK,
March 22nd, 1885.

30. THE *Paridarshak*, of the 22nd March, is glad to notice that Government has called for the papers of the Glover case. The writer asks the ruler of Bengal not to disappoint the people this time.

PARIDARSHAK.

31. The same paper is glad to notice the establishment of a District Association in Nuddea with the object of remedying defects of the existing Criminal administration in this country.

PARIDARSHAK.

32. The same paper is glad to notice that Lady Dufferin evinces strong sympathy with the movement in favour of female education in this country.

CHARU VARTA,
March 23rd, 1885.

33. The *Charu Varta*, of the 23rd March, says that Government should help and encourage the different native associations formed for the encouragement of female education, instead of establishing a separate State department to promote that object. If Government appoint Inspectresses and establish female scholarships, it will help female education very materially.

CHARU VARTA.

34. The same paper says that there should be complete harmony between the ruler and the ruled; but unfortunately the English rulers of India do not always follow this sage maxim. They seem to have no confidence in the natives. The English have declared during the Ilbert Bill agitation that there is a great difference between the native and the European subjects. The rulers would rather confide in the low and uneducated Eurasians than in natives of respectable birth and education. Why is the Arms Act made applicable to the natives only? Why are the natives not allowed the privilege of being enrolled in the Volunteer Corps? The present ruler of Bengal slights the educated natives, who are his eyesore. How can the

natives love such a ruler? If the people of India are to be placed under obligation, and if their loyalty is to be stimulated, they should be treated with justice.

35. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 23rd March, complains of the practice of keeping public accounts in pounds and shillings, and of the loss by exchange.

The budget.

If the accounts are kept in rupees, Indians may be exempted from the payment of the exchange duties. The writer recommends that Government should not impose any new tax upon Indians, but should, if necessary, re-impose the import duties which have been repealed.

36. The *Purva Darpan*, of the 23rd March, says that the Joint-Magistrate of Chittagong will lay the people under great obligation if he can, as he is trying

The state of the Chittagong ferries.

to do, succeed in enforcing the bye-laws framed by the Chittagong Road Cess Committee as regards the farmers of ferries in the district of Chittagong. Ferry-boats very often sink under the weight of passengers.

37. The *Murshidabad Patriká*, of the 24th March, has been greatly disappointed with the way in which the work of the Ranaghat-Bhagwangola line has been stopped. Had Sir George Campbell remained

The Ranaghat-Bhagwangola Railway.

been the ruler of Bengal for ten years more, people would not have felt so much difficulty for railways. Will Sir Rivers Thompson keep no lasting monument of his administration?

38. A correspondent writing to the same paper complains that railway passengers have to pay something more than the price of their tickets in order to purchase

Mismanagement in Railways.

them on occasions when crowds are great. They are often packed in large numbers in the same compartment.

39. The *Sahachar*, of the 25th March, says that it has always remarked that there is no necessity of increasing the number of English soldiers in India, and that it has always recommended that if the

Indians in the Army and Volunteer Corps.

number of soldiers is at all to be increased it is the number of native soldiers that should be increased. It is easy to increase the number of native soldiers. The raising of native soldiers is far less costly than the bringing of English soldiers from England. The bringing of each soldier from England costs 1,000 rupees. The salary of native soldiers also is far less than that of English soldiers. An increase in the number of the native soldiers will be beneficial, and not injurious to the English Government. There is no apprehension of injury to the English Government from an increase in the number of native soldiers. The efficiency of the native army may be increased if respectable natives are induced to enter it by the throwing open of high military offices to natives. The strength of the English Government may also be increased by the enrolment of natives as Volunteers. There are now only 12,000 Volunteers in India. The number of Volunteers will not be sufficient so long as natives are not enrolled as Volunteers. The rule that only Native Christians will be admitted into the Reserve Volunteer Corps is ill advised. Government will be guilty of partiality if it makes such distinction between creeds.

40. The same paper says that it has become necessary for Indians to combine. The Defence Association is injuring

Anglo-Indians.

interests of Anglo-Indians. It is pouring upon natives all sorts of abuse that is calculated to make them dissatisfied. Are Anglo-Indians acting wisely in doing so? The Defence Association has done a very wrong thing in trying to get Laluram punished owing to its misplaced sympathy for the powerful Mr. Walker. Attempts to get an innocent man punished, and to

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
March 23rd, 1885.

PURVA DARPAN,
March 23rd, 1885.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA,
March 24th, 1885.

MURSHIDABAD
PATRIKA.

SAHACHAR,
March 25th, 1885.

SAHACHAR.

save a guilty man from punishment, are equally wrong. The present is a very critical time. Anglo-Indians should now act cautiously. It is not wise to dissatisfy Indians at this time.

SANACHAR,
March 25th, 1885.

41. The same paper says that, though it is the strength of Indians upon which the English rely when challenging Russia, Indians are distrusted and insulted. Frenchmen, Germans and Negroes have been admitted into the Volunteer Corps, but the Hindoo and Mussulman subjects of the Queen are refused admission into them. Anglo-Indians are only birds of passage. They do not think about the future; but Government should not continue to be guilty of partiality. Does not Government profess to make no distinction of creed? But has it not made distinction of creed when it has ruled that Native Christians and no other class of natives will be admitted as Volunteers? Does Government really think that the DeCruzes and DeSouzas will fight bravely? Did not a Eurasian Volunteer Corps fly ignominiously before 200 infantry of Kumar Singh in 1857? No other people has been so regularly excluded from the higher civil and military offices as Indians. If this error is not corrected, it will be difficult to obtain sepoy twenty years hence. If the English Government desires to make its dominion in India permanent, it should trust Indians and enrol them as Volunteers, and appoint them as officers without any distinction of creed.

SANACHAR.

42. The same paper, referring to the appointment of a Commission for enquiring about the prospects of the Amlah of the Criminal Courts, says that a Commission should soon be appointed for enquiring about the prospects of the Amlah of the Civil Courts too.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
March 26th, 1885.

43. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 26th March, says that the zemindars think that their rights under the Permanent Settlement have been encroached upon by the Tenancy Act, while Government contends that no such encroachment has been made. But, says the writer, questions like these should be decided not by Government and zemindars, but by a competent Court. Lord Dufferin says distinctly that he did not hurry the Bill through the Council with a view to retire to the hills. The writer supports Lord Dufferin in his assertion in this matter. By passing the Bill the undesirable disputes between zemindars and raiyats which would have been prolonged by a postponement have been effectually put a stop to.

RUNGPORE DIK
PRAKASH,
March 26th 1885.

44. The *Rungpore Dik Prakash*, of the 26th March, in noticing the passing of the Tenancy Bill, says that the Bill should not have been passed in hot haste. It will be a matter of great regret if the ill-feeling between the zemindars and raiyats is intensified by an attempt to remove it.

PATAKA,
March 27th, 1885.

45. The *Patākā*, of the 27th March, says that Government has decided to admit Native Christians into the Reserve Volunteer Corps that is going to be formed. When Native Christians will be admitted into the Volunteer Corps, why should not Hindus and Mussulmans also be enrolled as Volunteers? Does Government mean to say to Hindus and Mussulmans that if they want to be trusted they should turn Christians? How long will Government seek to keep its influence unimpaired by distrusting the Hindus and Mussulmans of India? If Government administers India justly, and trusts Indians and gives them a military training, she need not fear any enemy.

PATAKA.

46. The same paper says that the practical upholding of the decision of Mr. Brett in the case of Laluram Panday by the High Court will probably bring the

The Defence Association and Laluram Panday's case.

frantic Defence Association to its senses. How long will Anglo-Indians injure the country by encouraging oppression and injustice? Though the writer is glad that it has been decided that Laluram Panday will not be re-tried, he is not satisfied with the judgment of the High Court. Mr. Walker very unjustly got Mohur Gope sentenced to imprisonment. But because a few harsh words were used to Mr. Walker, the Defence Association took up his cause and forgot the wrong that he had done. Would the Defence Association have thought that a great oppression had been committed upon a native zemindar guilty of an oppression similar to that committed upon Mohur by Mr. Walker, if that native zemindar had been treated by an English Inspector of Police as Mr. Walker was treated by Laluram? The Defence Association was not satisfied with the dismissal of Laluram, but sought to injure him further. This is deeply to be regretted.

47. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 27th March, says that the anxiety for retiring to the hills, and the presence of Russia on the borders of Afghanistan, did

PRAJABANDHU
March 27th, 1885.

The Tenancy Act. not allow the provisions of the Tenancy Bill to be fully discussed. The writer thinks the permanence of British rule in India to be of much greater importance than the passing of the Tenancy Act. If the English are firmly established in India, amendment of the Act will be possible. Under these circumstances, the writer does not regret the hurrying of the Bill through the Council, as it has given Lord Dufferin leisure to think of more important affairs. The zemindars are agitating the matter in Parliament, but the writer does not see that the English people will understand anything of the Tenancy Bill.

48. A correspondent signing himself Sri Si, and writing to the same paper, notices that an operative of the Shyamnagar Mills was killed by a constable of the Garulia Thana. The operative was lying in a state of drunkenness. The constable wanted to take him to the Thana. He refused to go. The constable tried to drag him. He abused the constable, who forthwith struck him with a piece of bamboo and broke his skull. The man was picked up next morning and conveyed to the hospital, where he died.

PRAJABANDHU.

49. The *Arya Darpan*, of the 27th March, is glad to notice that Lady Dufferin paid a visit to the wife of Maharaja Narendra Krishna in the Maharaja's house.

ARYA DARPAN
March 27th, 1885.

50. The same paper hears that a rumour is current in Bombay that Native Christians will be enrolled as Volunteers. The writer thinks this to be a move in the right direction, for there are many Native Christians who are anxious to serve as volunteers.

ARYA DARPAN.

51. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 27th March, says that, though the revised Self-Government Bill, now before the Bengal Council, is much better than the previous Bills, yet it does not deserve the name of a Self-Government Bill. Provision has been made for making officials Chairmen of the District Boards. The whole community object to the appointment of the District Magistrate to the Chairmanship. In reply to this objection, the Lieutenant-Governor says that in making provision for such appointment he is simply obeying the orders of the Secretary of State. Had he been a friend of Self-Government, he would by this time have asked the Secretary of State to reconsider the order.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
March 27th, 1885.

52. The *Pratikár*, of the 27th March, says that there was a great agitation in Parliament on the passing of the Tenancy Act. The burden of the agitation was that the Bill had been hurried through the Council in order that

PRATIKAR,
March 27th, 1885.

Lord Dufferin might on an early date proceed to Simla. Lord Dufferin has denied the charge of hurrying the Bill. But the writer is of opinion that the passing of the Bill should have been postponed, when both the sections of the people interested in the land objected to it.

PRATIKAR,
March 27th, 1885.

53. The same paper says that Mr. Anderson, the Magistrate of Mr. Anderson, the Magistrate of Moorshedabad, was out on tour since his appointment to that district. His treatment of all classes of men has given satisfaction. The writer hears that the report on the scarcity, which Mr. Anderson has submitted to Government, does not suppress accounts of the sufferings of the people, but at the same time is not calculated to annoy the Government. The writer is glad that Mr. Anderson is trying to establish two technical schools, one at Lal Bag and another at Baluchar. The local municipalities have agreed to pay the expenses of the schools.

PRATIKAR.

54. The same paper says that Government can no longer characterise the accounts of the scarcity in Burdwan, Beerbhoom and Bankoora. Beerbhoom and Bankoora as exaggerated. The dead body of a little child was found in the fields at Rampurhat. On enquiry it was proved that the child had been deserted by its father, who was unable to feed it. The writer is convinced that the Government should no longer remain indifferent. Any further delay in affording relief would make it difficult to save life.

PRATIKAR.

55. The same paper says that Divisional Commissioners and the Local Government will exercise so much power over the District Boards, Local Boards and Union Committees, that Self-Government will become a farce. The Self-Government Bill therefore is not likely to produce much good result.

PRATIKAR.

56. A correspondent writing to the same paper complains that much time is lost in depositing revenue in the Collectorates. A man has to wait 6 to 7 hours before he succeeds in depositing money. The writer hopes that Mr. Anderson will remove this complaint.

SANJIVANI,
March 28th, 1885

57. The *Sanjivani*, of the 28th March, notices that a Commission has been appointed with Mr. Beames for its president, and Mr. Grimley and Baboo Durgagati Banerji as its members, for the purpose of reorganizing the system of correspondence, reports and returns between various offices of Government, and for the purpose of increasing salaries of ministerial officers partly by revision of English establishments, and partly by reduction of vernacular sheristas. The writer says that some ministerial officers will be benefited at the cost of others.

SANJIVANI.

58. The same paper says that of all the places afflicted by the famine, the condition of the people of the Sonamukhi thana seems to be the worst. The ghastly figures of the famine-stricken people of that thana frighten every one who sees them. Some of them have been reduced to skeletons.

SANJIVANI.

59. The same paper notices that a memorial has been submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by the Mymensingh Sammilani Sabha at Calcutta for the inclusion of Mymensingh in the third schedule of the Self-Government Bill. The writer does not understand why a populous and advanced district like Mymensingh should be deprived of the privileges which have been extended to districts like Beerbhoom and Bankura.

60. The same paper doubts the authenticity of the rumour that the Government of India will extend the right of enrolment as volunteers even to the native Christians. The writer does not understand the reason why the Hindus and Mahomedans should be denied the right of admission into these corps. Does the Government entertain any suspicions as to the loyalty of these two races?

61. The same paper learns from a correspondent at Jorhat that the local school was closed for five days, because the local European community wanted the school premises for the purpose of a grand ball that was to be given therein. The Inspector of Schools ordered at the instance of the Assistant Commissioner the closing of the school for two days; but on the third day the school-house was found to be so dirty and so full of bad smell that the Assistant Commissioner ordered the school to be closed on that day, and asked the manager of the entertainment to have it cleansed. It was three days before the manager could cleanse the premises, and the school had to be closed for two days more.

62. The same paper is sorry that certain favoured districts of Bengal will enjoy a larger measure of self-government than others. The writer does not understand why districts like Mymensingh, Burrisal, Rungpore, Dinagepore, Gya, Mozufferpore, Durbhanga, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Maldah and Cuttack should depend on the favour of Government for the privileges of Local Self-Government. These privileges should have been extended as in the case of municipalities to all districts with the exception of a few. The constitution given to the District Boards will make them useless. Even in districts which will have the full number of Local Boards, the proportion of elected members to those appointed by Government will be half and half.

Districts without Local Boards will have no elected members. The District Boards under this Act will be no better than the Road Cess Committees and School Committees. Bengalis will not be satisfied with the mere name of Local Self-Government. Government has kept in its own hands the power of determining whether the Chairmen of District Boards will be appointed or elected. Government will have the power of exercising a strict control over these Boards. Any ruler can if he think fit abolish the Boards. The sword of Damocles will be kept suspended over the heads of the Boards, unless the stringency of the controlling sections be mitigated.

The writer institutes a comparison between the Self-Government Boards of the North-Western and the Central Provinces on the one hand, and of Bengal on the other.

Every district in the first two Provinces has Local Boards in all the sub-divisions into which they are divided, but seventeen districts only in Bengal will have the full number of these Boards.

Three-fourths of the members of the Local Boards in the North-Western, and two-thirds of the members of those Boards in the Central Provinces, are elected, but even in the seventeen favoured districts of Bengal the number of elected members will not exceed half. In other districts Government will appoint all the members.

Three-fourths of the members of District Boards in the North-Western, and two-thirds of them in the Central Provinces, will be elected by Local Boards. But only half of them will be elected in the seventeen favoured districts of Bengal. Government will elect all of them in other districts.

The Chairmen of the Local and District Boards are elected in the Central Provinces. Those of the Local Boards are elected in the North-Western Provinces, where three-fourths of the members of a District Board may, if they like, elect their Chairman. In Bengal the Local Boards will of course have their elected Chairman, but Government will

SANJIVANI,
March 28th, 1885.

SANJIVANI.

SANJIVANI.

have the power of determining whether the Chairman of the District Board will be elected or appointed. The Local Self-Government Bill for Bengal is conceived in a narrow and illiberal spirit.

SANJIVANI,
March 28th, 1885.

63. The same paper considers the existence of the Defence Association to be a source of annoyance to the natives of Bengal. It will prevent the growth of fellow-feeling between natives and Europeans, and make it impossible to have Europeans punished in courts. The natives will have to suffer a good deal unless they establish Native Defence Associations.

SANJIVANI.

64. The same paper learns from a person sent to the Editor by the famine-stricken people of Chandipur, and other villages whose permanent tenures are being sold at nominal prices at this time of their distress for arrears of rent, that in the village of Chandipur alone the lands of Surya Narayan Dan, valued at Rs. 700, have been sold for one rupee; those of Protap Chandra Panja, valued at Rs. 800, for one hundred rupees; those of Ramlal Dan, valued at Rs. 250, for one rupee; those of the wife of Gopinath Panja, valued at Rs. 200, for one rupee. Rakhal Das Panja's lands, valued at Rs. 200, have been sold at one rupee. The lands of several others have been sold at the same nominal rates. Suryanarain, Ramlal, Rakhal Das and Bihari Lal left the village when their lands were sold up, and their whereabouts are not known to anyone. The writer has been struck dumb at this oppressive conduct of the zemindars. The writer asks Mr. Coxhead to make a thorough enquiry into this matter, and to submit a report to Government. The Lieutenant-Governor knows the wretched condition of the people. He should try to save them. The zemindars have ruined the ryots, they are now trying to ruin the country. The Lieutenant-Governor, who is a friend to the poor, should try to dissuade the zemindars from these acts of oppression. The ryots are starving. People from various countries are sending in their subscriptions to save their lives, and the zemindar who lives by their earnings is ruining them. Such a zemindar is deserving of every blame.

SANJIVANI.

65. The special famine correspondent of the same paper, writing from Bankura, says that the condition of the people of Shahapur is very miserable. Fever and starvation have reduced them to skeletons. The produce of the fields for the last three years has been next to nothing. There are no rubbee lands in the village. Some people are working on a new road under construction in the neighbourhood, but their remuneration is very small. Three or four pice a day cannot be deemed a sufficient provision for a family. Several men of Dhulari are in a very wretched condition.

SANJIVANI.

66. The special famine correspondent of the same paper, writing from Burdwan, says that rice is distributed to poor people at Karanda. On his way to this place the writer administered homœopathic medicine to a little girl who was passing cholera stools. It was arranged that people of 33 villages would get rice at the annachatra in Karanda; but about 115 women, 67 boys, and 27 men belonging to 20 different villages only get their rice at it.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA
March 28th, 1885.

67. The *Samachar Chandrika* of the 28th March, says that by a new enactment in Holland 12,000 grogshops have been closed. But unfortunately the number of grogshops is ever on the increase in India under the English rule. The villagers have been ruined by the introduction of the outstill system. Under the new arrangement the license fees of several shops in Calcutta were increased. The writer expected that they would be closed, but unfortun-

nately new shops have been established in their stead. The writer was long under the impression that grogshops would not be allowed to be opened on the Amherst Street, but a shop has actually been opened very close to the street near the Champatolah tank.

68. The *Prabhāti*, of the 28th March, says that the influence of the officials will be very great in those

District Boards.

District Boards, in which half the members

will be appointed by Government. But in others the influence of Government will be all in all. The appointment of officers on salaries above Rs. 100 will be entirely in the hands of Divisional Commissioners. On the one hand the official Chairman will be supported by members nominated by Government; and on the other the Commissioner will have enormous powers. It is certain that the Boards will have no power in the matter of choosing high officers of their own.

69. The *Grāmvartā Prakāshikā*, of the 28th March, complains that the Tenancy Act has been passed in spite of the protests of both zemindars and ryots.

The Tenancy Act.

The writer hopes that the Act will be tentatively introduced only in a small portion of the country.

70. The same paper says that the English proclaim in every country in the world that they govern India for the sake of the Indians, but their action does not

The Self-Government Bill.

correspond to their professions. They are guided in every thing by their policy. The people do not like the Self-Government Bill in its present form, why should then Government thrust it upon them? That is the secret, and the writer thanks Sir Rivers Thompson for disclosing this secret in his reply to the deputation which waited upon him on the subject of the Bill. He says that unless the Bill is passed in its present form it has no chance of obtaining the sanction of higher authorities, for the Secretary of State insists upon making the Magistrate the Chairman of the District Board. The writer thinks that under these circumstances the Bill should not have been drafted at the expense of so much paper and ink.

71. The same paper says that the cultivators of Bengal are gradually becoming more and more dispirited. There is no good feeling between zemindars and ryots.

The condition of the people of Bengal.

The gulf between these two classes has become very wide. The small cultivators who live on the produce of their small fields have come to know that they have no right in the lands they hold. The writer knows that some of the talukdars have compelled cultivators to execute kabulyats by which they have been reduced to veritable tenants-at-will. Cattle was the most valuable possession of cultivators, but the appropriation of pasture lands and other causes have brought about a deterioration in the breed of cattle. Land cannot be properly tilled with cattle which are weak and miserable. The soil is losing its fertility, and famine is becoming frequent. The writer asks Government to appoint a Famine Commission to enquire into the condition of the land.

72. A correspondent writing to the same paper complains of the presence of rabid jackals at Nurnagar in thana Chatmohur. The river Baral below Chatmohur has

Complaint of Chatmohur.

very nearly dried up. The order of the Magistrate forbidding people to defile water has been made a dead letter by the Sub-Inspector.

73. The *Dacca Prakāsh*, of the 29th March, is glad to notice that Baboo Ananda Chandra Rai, pleader, has been elected Chairman, and Khajeh Amirulla Vice-Chairman, of the Dacca Municipality.

The election of Chairman and Vice-Chairman at Dacca.

Baboo Ananda Chandra Rai is an able, energetic and wise man.

PRABHATI,
March 23th, 1885.

GRAMVARTĀ
PRAKASHIKĀ,
March 28th, 1885.

GRAMVARTĀ
PRAKASHIKĀ.

GRAMVARTĀ
PRAKASHIKĀ.

GRAMVARTĀ
PRAKASHIKĀ.

DACCA PRAKASH,
March 29th, 1885.

DACCA PRAKASH,
March 29th, 1885.

74. The same paper is sorry to notice that an advanced district like Mymensingh has been excluded from the benefit of the third schedule of the Self-Government Bill. The Mymensingh Sammilani Sabha has memorialized Government with a view to have that district included in that schedule. The writer hopes that the Lieutenant-Governor will grant the prayer of the memorialists.

DACCA PRAKASH.

75. The same paper thinks that several other districts, besides the seventeen already included in the third schedule, of the Self Government Bill should have been

The Self-Government Bill.

granted the privilege of having Local Boards in every sub-division. The exclusion of Mymensingh, Tipperah, and Barisal has surprised many. The illiberal decision of the Secretary of State, and the desire for maintaining official influence so strong in Sir Rivers Thompson, have combined to bring into existence a number of Boards which, instead of being independent as they ought to be in an advanced province like Bengal, will be entirely guided by officials. Half the members of the District Boards will be nominated by Government, and so these Boards will be merely tools in the hands of officials. Under such circumstances it cannot be expected that the Local Boards which, though elected by the people, will be able to act with independence, for they will be entirely under the guidance of District Boards. Every one knows the condition of the Road Cess Committees, the members of which having no independence do not evince much interest in their work. The work of the Road Cess Committees is very small, and that small work they cannot do well. How then will the District Boards, the Local Boards, and the Union Committees, without independence of action, do the multifarious duties imposed upon them? The writer therefore thinks that the proportion of elected members of the District Boards should be greater, and that Government, though keeping the power of appointing Chairmen in its own hands, should appoint non-officials as chairmen. When the Commissioners and Magistrates have ample power to control the action of these Boards, Government can very well dispense with the power of appointing Chairmen. The writer thinks that the standard of qualifications for members should be lowered. It was proposed to place the proceeds of ferries and pounds at the disposal of the Boards in addition to the proceeds of the Road Cess. But now it seems that they will have nothing else but the Road Cess, though they will be entrusted with a very large amount of work. They will not be able to manage their work with the funds at their disposal, and Government will find an excuse to abolish the Boards on the pretext that natives are not yet ripe for Self-Government. If the new Boards have to impose new taxes, Self-Government will become unpopular and the object of the Bill will be defeated.

76. The same paper thinks that the number of Amlah should not be reduced, but their remuneration should be increased to induce able men to consent to become Amlah. The writer does not like that Government should on the pretext of want of funds deprive a large number of men of their livelihood.

The Amlah Commission.

DACCA PRAKASH.

77. The same paper says that Sir Rivers Thompson has in his reply to the deputation on the Self-Government Bill attempted to throw the blame of appointing official Chairmen on the Secretary of State. But, says the writer, Sir Rivers should have tried to convince the distant ruler of India of his mistake.

Sir Rivers Thompson on the Self-Government Bill.

SADHARANI,
March 29th, 1885.

78. The *Sádháráni*, of the 29th March, says that there is much oppression committed by the planters and the zemindars in Behar. But the oppression and

The Putwari system.

extortion by putwaris is the worst of all. This latter oppression and extortion is ceaseless. The putwaris are not completely subordinate to any body. Their salaries are paid both by zemindars and raiyats. The putwaris are appointed and dismissed by the Collector. They can be turned any way. The putwari deceives both the Collector and the zemindar. It has become indispensable to reform the putwari system in Behar. The Putwari Bill has been perhaps introduced for that reason. But the Bill is such that far from reforming the system it will make it worse. The main provision of the Bill is to keep two putwaris in each village instead of one as at present. There will be a putwari of the zemindar and a putwari of Government. No good will be done by this arrangement, but only extortion will be increased. It is good that Government wants to have exact information about the lands of every raiyat. But the Government's purpose will not be fulfilled by the revival of the putwari system. If it is really the intention of Government to save the ryots, education should be properly diffused among the masses, and good arrangements should be made for Self-Government. If after that Government wants village putwaris, it should appoint properly trained men as putwaris on sufficient salaries. The work of the putwaris is not less responsible and important than that of clerks and many judicial officers. The putwari system will not be reformed without the appointment of educated men on large salaries.

79. The same paper says that it is a good sign that Indian topics are now frequently discussed in England. The most eminent English statesmen now speak on Indian affairs whenever there is an opportunity; not that they always speak about India owing to disinterested motives, for they often speak of India in order to defend their party. But that discussion, whatever motive it may proceed from, is certainly beneficial.

SADHARANI,
March 29th, 1885.

80. The same paper says that, at the recent annual meeting of the Defence Association, the President, Mr. Keswick, dilated upon the glory earned by the Association for its partially successful efforts to save Walker, Webb, and other delinquents from punishment, and upon its success in the Ilbert Bill agitation. He also said that a petition should be submitted to Government for the admission of the Eurasians into the army. The writer supports this proposal. The idle Eurasians have now begun to commit great oppressions. They will continue to do so, so long as they are not provided with work. They have also destroyed the natives' monopoly of clerkships. Owing to interest, Eurasians are obtaining the highest clerical offices. There can be no doubt that the Defence Association will be able to injure natives, for it is strong in men and money, to say nothing of the unity among the Anglo-Indians. They have collected a vast amount within a very short time. They will try to save English criminals from the hands of the law, and will perhaps succeed in their attempts. Relying upon the Association, perhaps many penniless and wicked Anglo-Indians will oppress natives. No class of Anglo-Indians is showing such open hostility to natives as this class. It is now well known that many civilians subscribe to the fund of this Association. It is evident that this is wrong, for a Magistrate often tries a criminal for whose release he has paid money out of his own pocket (*i.e.*) subscribed to the fund of the Defence Association. If Government rules that a civilian or any other Government officer will be dismissed if he subscribes to the fund of the Association, the Defence Association will soon become a thing of the past. If a petition be submitted to Government by natives pointing out the injury which they are suffering from the connection of the Government officials with the Association, Government may attend to the matter.

SADHARANI.

SADHARANI,
March, 29th, 1885.

81. The same paper says that the Mymensingh Association has submitted a petition to the Lieutenant-Governor in connection with its deprivation of the right of

Self-Government. Mymensingh has a population of 30 lakhs. It is inhabited by many respectable zemindars. There are six higher class English schools in it. Baboo Ananda Mohan Bose and many other educated men come from Mymensingh. Mass education too has spread satisfactorily in it. In no district which has obtained the right of Self-Government has mass education spread to such an extent as it has in Mymensingh. It is difficult to understand why, under these circumstances, it has been deprived of the right of Self-Government. The writer strongly believes that the Lieutenant-Governor will grant the prayer of the Mymensingh Association.

SADHARANI.

82. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Bhastara, says

Dacoities and scarcity of water in that the villages of Bengal suffer all the year round from malaria. But this is the time for cholera, small-pox, snake-bite, breaking out of fire, and thefts. Recently a few robbers came to the local post office; but the alarm raised by the post-master made them run away. The Head constable who was at a distance of 40 yards, was fast asleep. He had to be awakened. The authorities should keep an eye upon the constables at this time. A dacoity took place recently in Nandigram, a mile and a half distant from Bhastara. A theft took place in Haurgram. Many thefts and dacoities have taken place in the Hooghly district. Among these the Amnan dacoity has been traced. It is also said that two more dacoities have been traced. During the last week thieves entered the house of the local zemindar, but they could not take away anything. Person and property have become very insecure. There is also scarcity of water in the villages. Females belonging to respectable families have now to fetch water from distant places owing to the drying up of the tanks in their house compounds. The writer cannot say how convenient the system of the sending of money orders by peons to persons' houses will prove at this time when there are so many dacoities taking place.

MUSSALMAN BANDHU,
March 30th, 1885.

83. The *Mussulman Bandhu*, of the 30th March, is glad to notice that Lord Dufferin has been surprised at the Resolution of Sir Rivers Thompson in the

Cruelties in the Presidency Jail. His Excellency has distinctly said that men like Mr. Beadon should not be allowed to remain in the high post of Superintendent of a jail.

MUSSULMAN BANDHU.

84. The same paper is sorry to notice that no step has been taken this year to diminish the cost of litigation and to repeal the license tax.

Court fees and license tax.

MUSSULMAN BANDHU.

85. A correspondent writing to the same paper notices the ill-treatment to which the Mahomedan students who read Persian are subjected by the head-

The Head-master of the Bogra School.

master of the Bogra Zillah School. He makes them receive their lessons in the verandah. He seems to possess a dislike for Mahomedans. There is a rule that poor Mahomedan students reading in the Bogra School will be helped from the Mohsin Fund; but the head-master does not allow them to receive the help of the Fund. Many poor students have despaired of prosecuting their studies. The head-master is trying his best to abolish the rule of helping Mahomedan students out of the Fund.

SOM PRASAD,
March 30th, 1885.

86. The *Som Prakash*, of the 31st March, says that, though Laluram has been acquitted by the High Court, and though the Defence Association's dishonest

The case of Laluram Panday.

object has been defeated, the oppression committed upon Laluram has not been remedied; nor have Mr. Walker and his friends been punished. The Editor is glad that various means are being adopted by natives to

put an end to such oppressions. Native Defence Associations have been established in Krishnagore and Jessore. If such Associations are established all over the country, and if a central representative Association is established in Calcutta, Anglo-Indians will no longer be able to oppress natives.

SOM PRAKASH,
March 30th, 1885.

87. The same paper says that over a lakh and a half has been raised in Bombay within three or four months for a memorial of Lord Ripon. But what has been done towards that end in the metropolis of India?

Ripon memorial.

88. The same paper cannot understand why Mymensingh, which occupies a high place among the districts of Bengal in respect of area, education, enlightenment, wealth, and patriotism, has been deprived of the right of self-government. No district in Bengal, with the exception of a few near Calcutta and Dacca, is superior to Mymensingh in the above respects.

SOM PRAKASH.

89. The same paper says that, upon seeing the anxiety of the Port Commissioners for the construction of docks at Kidderpore, Sir Rivers Thompson, who is the patron of his countrymen, tried to facilitate the construction of the docks by sanctioning a grant of ten lakhs. As a Bill was necessary before the docks could be constructed, a Bill was speedily prepared by Mr. Reynolds. The Bill was passed by the votes of the official members; but the Lieutenant-Governor is now finding out his mistake. The Government of India has refused to grant further money. All this would not have happened if the Bill had not been so hastily passed.

SOM PRAKASH.

The Kidderpore Docks.

90. The same paper says that there are few such good men in this country as Mr. White, the President of the Madras Eurasian Association. He has not hesitated to declare himself a native of India. He has unequivocally said that Eurasians should combine with natives to improve the condition of their common mother country. The Eurasians of Bengal will do well to follow the example of Mr. White.

SOM PRAKASH.

Mr. White and Eurasians.

91. The same paper says that the inhabitants of Midnapore have informed Government of the inconveniences which they will have to suffer if the Commissioner's proposal for the division of Midnapore into two portions is carried into effect. The editor earnestly entreats Government to take into consideration the arguments adduced by the people of Midnapore against the proposed division of the district.

SOM PRAKASH.

Proposed division of Midnapore.

92. The same paper says that the rent collector of Jayatala in Baruipore thana recently collected Rs. 500. He kept the money in the cutcherry room and went to another place. Upon his return he found that the money and the papers were gone. The rent collector and the durwan who was with him were taken to the police. The day after the dead body of the durwan was found at a distance of a mile and a half from the Baruipore thana. The hands of the durwan were found tied backwards, and a rope was found round his neck. It is said that the police has concluded that the durwan has hanged himself, but the editor cannot think so. Who tied the durwan's hands backwards? Why again did he go to hang himself in a jungle instead of hanging himself in his own room. Why again did the police in whose custody he was let him go?

SOM PRAKASH.

A murder in Baruipore.

93. The same paper says that Tipperah should not be deprived of the right of self-government. The Municipal work is not so difficult that intelligent men

SOM PRAKASH.

Tipperah and Self-Government.

will not be able to manage it. The Lieutenant-Governor should consider the matter.

SOM PRAKASH,
March 29th, 1885.

94. The same paper says that many persons could not give proper attention to the Self-Government Bill as their mind was completely occupied with the Rent Bill. Consequently if Government really desires to introduce Self-Government in the province the Bill should not be passed for three or four months more. Sir Rivers Thompson has never shewn good feeling towards natives. He was never in favour of real Self-Government. For these reasons the Editor does not expect that real Self-Government will be introduced in the province under his administration. The hope which the presence of Lord Ripon inspired has vanished with his departure. From what he has understood of the Bill the Editor has come to the conclusion that the object of the Bill is not so much to increase the rights of natives as to give some great powers to the Lieutenant-Governor under cover of Self-Government. Everything has been left to the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor. The provisions about the Union Committees have filled the writer with despair. Sir Rivers Thompson sent Mr. Westmacott to form Union Committees in different parts of the province. Upon seeing the enthusiasm of the people, even Mr. Westmacott, who is not in favour of Self-Government, was obliged to admit that they were in a considerable measure fit for Self-Government.

The Self-Government Bill.

SOM PRAKASH.

95. A correspondent of the same paper, writing from Ranaghat, says that, though he has been writing about the out break of cholera in the Ranaghat sub-division during the last few weeks, Government has taken no steps to prevent its ravages. The duty of the Government does not end with the sending of a doctor and a few cholera pills on one or two days to Devagram Patuli. Already about 350 persons have died of cholera in the villages within the Ranaghat sub-division. The esteemed Deputy Magistrate, Babu Ramchurn Bose, has requested Government to take steps to prevent the ravages of cholera. But it is a matter of deep regret that Government has yet taken no steps in that view.

Cholera in Ranaghat.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
March 30th, 1885.

96. The *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 30th March, remarks that the patronising way in which the *Pioneer* has recently commended the loyal writings of the Vernacular Press on the subject of the Russian advance serves only to amuse the people of Bengal. The Hindu newspapers, with all their faults, have this merit, that they always write in a spirit of disinterested impartiality which cannot be predicated of the Anglo-Indian papers. The *Pioneer*, for instance, thinks Sir Rivers Thompson a model Governor, although under his administration people have been made extremely uneasy and school-boys have been cruelly punished, and although strong with the support of a large number of Anglo-Indians, he abused educated natives at a public meeting and has begun to commit other unjust acts. The *Pioneer* abused Bengalis because they had taken Sir Rivers to task for his speech at the Trades' Dinner, in which he had reproved educated Bengalis and cast ridicule upon a teaching of Jesus Christ. The censure passed by such a paper excites no concern among Bengalis just as praise bestowed by it awakens no pleasure in their minds. The *Pioneer* is the mouth-piece of the disloyal Anglo-Indians who insulted the Queen's Proclamation during the administration of Lord Ripon. Any talk about loyalty does not become such a paper. It was perhaps surprised to find that native papers which were so disrespectful towards Anglo-

The *Pioneer* and the loyalty of native papers.

Indians and so chary of praise towards the Lieutenant-Governor, and which therefore must be seditious, did not dance with joy at the advent of Russians, and it has therefore praised the loyalty of Bengalis. But the natives do not agree with the *Pioneer* in thinking that the British Indian Government means only Anglo-Indians and Sir Rivers Thompson. If they had thought thus, they would not have been sorry at the news of the advent of Russians. They look upon the British Indian Government as their own Government, and think that Anglo-Indians and rulers like Sir Rivers Thompson are its enemies, and because they possess the loyalty for which the *Pioneer* has commended them they cannot respect Anglo-Indians.

97. The same paper trusts that Government will institute an impartial enquiry into the recent quarrel between the Judge of Nuddea and the pleaders of the local bar. So far as the writer is aware, it is the Judge who is principally to blame. Mr. Crawford has not done well in quarrelling with the pleaders at this time, when the subject of Russian advance has made men extremely uneasy.

98. The same paper remarks, in reference to the institution of a suit in the High Court by two time-expired European convicts of the Presidency jail against Mr. Beadon, that Sir Rivers Thompson has in this matter been placed in a very awkward position. He certainly does not desire to see European convicts cruelly treated in that jail, and cannot, at the same time, have the courage to punish Mr. Beadon.

99. The same paper advises Government to trust natives and enlist them as volunteers. By this means a large army may be raised at a small cost.

100. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 30th March, says that there are three classes of men among Anglo-Indians. The first class consists of noble-hearted men; the second class is composed of men who are willing to treat Indians tenderly, but cannot bear to see them possess the slightest freedom; and the third class consists of men who hate natives and are opposed to their progress. The number of Anglo-Indians belonging to the second and third classes is larger than the number of those who belong to the first class. The writer does not desire to consider whether the second or the third class is numerically superior. He has no intention of awakening race animosity at this time. But as Sir Lepel Griffin has dwelt upon that subject the writer is obliged to say a few words in connection with it. Sir Lepel Griffin has been obliged to admit that the mean-minded Anglo-Indians hate Indians. Native editors too say nothing more than what Sir Lepel has said. Why, then, are native editors blamed? The native editors never say that all Anglo-Indians are alike. Sir Lepel has also said that the Anglo-Saxons are "a rough imperious people." But the writer is sorry that this trait is found only in their dealings with the conquered Indians, and not in their dealings with any other people. Sir Lepel Griffin has said:—"It must not be supposed that Indians are as sensitive to impoliteness as Englishmen would be. The whole atmosphere of the East is charged with insult and oppression." Thus from Sir Lepel Griffin's own words it is evident that oppressions committed by Anglo-Indians are not easily exposed because natives calmly bear oppression, and that such oppressions as are exposed must be those that are very intolerable. Sir Lepel Griffin has also said:—"That there is a large influential and educated class who devote themselves to political intrigue, whose hostility to Government is permanent, and whose seditious efforts are only restrained by fear, is manifest." Sir Lepel's article in the *Fortnightly Review* is only an enlarged and modified

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
March, 30th 1885.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
March 30th, 1885.

edition of Sir Rivers Thompson's speech at the Trades' Dinner. The writer does not intend to refute the worthless arguments of Sir Lepel; but he is sorry to consider the mischief that may be done by such statements at this time. He is sorry to see that Englishmen are the worst enemies of the English Government. Those officials who though supported by India does not hesitate to make statements which are calculated to awaken race animosity at such a critical time should be removed from India for some time.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
March 30th, 1885.

101. The same paper says that Sir Lepel Griffin has supported the Civil Service in the following words:—"The highly trained English officer may be replaced

Sir Lepel Griffin on native officials.
by a Bengali Baboo, with his mouth full of platitudes as his hands are of bribes; but if foolish people think that the administration would be improved thereby or the people of India satisfied, they are mistaken." This is a gross lie. It is strange that an English official has ventured to accuse Bengali officials of corruption at this time of day. The disloyalty which Sir Lepel Griffin has shewn by shewing hostility to native officials cannot be pardoned. Government has often praised the honesty of the native officials, and for that reason has entrusted Bengali officials with great power in each sub-division. Every high official has praised the honesty of Bengali civilians, Deputy Magistrates, Munsiffs, and Sub-Judges. Even during the violent Ilbert Bill Agitation, no Anglo-Indian could accuse Bengali officials of corruption. Bengalis may disregard the false accusation made against them by Sir Lepel Griffin; but Government cannot disregard it. Lord Dufferin surely knows what punishment an official who wants to exasperate Her Majesty's subjects at this time deserves. The writer is very sorry to find Sir Lepel Griffin making such statements at this time of great danger.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

102. The same paper says that other nations will blame the English Government if they learn that Hindoos and Mussulmans are not admitted into the

Natives in the volunteer Corps.
volunteer corps. Cannot Russia blame the English Government for this when she appoints Mussulmans and Armenians to the highest offices in the army? The writer has often shewn that natives should be admitted into the volunteer corps. It is said that the native Christians will now be admitted into the volunteer corps. The writer is against making such distinctions of creed. If Christians are reluctant to admit Hindoos and Mussulmans into their volunteer corps, separate volunteer corps should be formed for these latter races.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

103. The same paper says that by the favour of Lord Ripon the competition system has been introduced into the Native Civil Service. It is true that regard has been paid to birth; but there is no objection to the paying of regard to birth if regard is paid to merit also. The Mussulmans cannot make any objection to appointments under this system.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

104. The same paper says that though such a loud cry was raised for the improvement of the condition of the Civil Court amlah, Government has taken no steps in that direction. A Commission has been appointed to enquire about the prospects of the amlah of the courts of Magistrates and Collectors. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to abolish the Bengali establishment altogether. The writer does not know what the Commission will recommend; but the writer recommends that the English establishment should be reduced and the Bengali establishment should be improved. The Bengali establishment will be improved if men possessing a good

knowledge of Bengali are appointed. The more the English establishment is reduced, the more smoothly will business be done.

105. The same paper says that four Hindoos have been admitted into the volunteer corps in Madras. It is said that the native Christians of Bengal will be enrolled as volunteers. What have Hindoos and Musulmans done that they will not be enrolled as volunteers?

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
March 30th, 1885.

106. The same paper says that owing to the fear lest the District Boards should dismiss the English Engineers, the *Englishman* recommended that a provision should be made in the Self-Government Bill to the effect that pensions and gratuities should be allowed to persons whose services may be dispensed with. Mr. Secretary Trevor proposed an amendment to that effect in the Council, which was accepted. The writer says that there was no necessity for such a provision. There was already a provision in the Bill to the effect that the District Boards will have to take the permission of the Commissioner before they can appoint persons to, or dismiss persons from posts carrying a salary of Rs. 100 or upwards, or before they can create or abolish such posts: so there was no fear of the dismissal of English Engineers. Why then has a burden been placed in this manner upon the shoulders of the District Boards?

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

107. The *Samaya*, of the 30th March, says that the Self-Government Bill of the present year is much better than the previous Bill, but still it is not what it should be. The exclusion of all districts except seventeen from the privileges of the third schedule appears to be an injustice. Government has kept in its own hands the power of granting the privilege of having elected Chairmen in the District Boards. The writer thinks that a schedule should have been appended to the Bill, setting forth the names of the districts which will have the power of electing their own Chairman. This power should have been conceded at least to the seventeen districts of the third schedule. The writer thinks that at least two-thirds of the members of the District Boards should have been elected, for with the Chairman and half the members appointed by Government, the Boards will have no independence of action.

SAMAYA,
March 30th, 1885.

108. The same paper learns with regret that the Finance Minister considers that there is no means of avoiding loss by exchange. But the writer thinks that if Government had adopted in 1876, when the price of silver began to fall, the means by which England escapes from loss, and by which America clears a gain of 30,00,000 dollars, India would have been a great gainer by this time. England used to charge a seignorage of 10 per cent. in coining private silver before the fall of its prices, and now-a-days it charges 30 to 35 per cent. Cannot the Government of India stop the coinage of private silver for a time, or charge a high rate of seignorage? Many are of opinion that a high rate of seignorage will encourage the counterfeiting of coin. But this can be checked in India by the adoption of those means which have been so successful in checking it in England. The Government of India should adopt means to prevent the fall of the price of silver coinage with the fall of silver. It should not depend upon other Governments in this matter.

SAMAYA.

109. The same paper is glad to notice that the Fellows of the Calcutta University appointed this year are all men of education and respectable social position. They will be ornaments of the University. The thanks of the community are due to Mr. Croft for these nominations.

SAMAYA.

SAMAYA,
March 30th, 1885.

110. The writer is glad to notice that able men have been appointed both in the Native Civil and Subordinate Executive Services in conformity with the results of the competitive examinations recently held in Calcutta.

SAMAYA.

111. The same paper is glad to notice that the High Court has issued a circular regulating the travelling allowances of the mofussil ameens according to the rules contained in the Travelling Allowance Code. The parties will have to deposit these allowances in court. This will prevent much abuse, and the parties will not be subjected to exorbitant charges. But the abuse will not be completely cured.

SAMAYA.

112. The same paper learns from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* that Lord Dufferin asked the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion on the Hindu papers of Bengal, and that His Honor has pronounced the majority of them as actuated by a rebellious spirit. The news will make every one sorry, and if it is true, it will not take much time for Lord Dufferin to find out the ignorance of Sir Rivers Thompson. The writer thinks that the re-imposition of the Press Act will not redound to the glory of English rule in India. The native papers inform Government of the wants and aspirations of the people, and of their attitude towards the Government. Are they any way to blame for this?

SAMAYA.

113. A correspondent writing to the same paper complains of the mismanagement in the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway. When taking a turn on the 9th March a train came upon a trolley, smashed it to pieces, and dashed the brain of Mr. Lancaster, who was in the trolley, out. The driver is surely guilty of inadvertence, as he did not, as is usual in turning, use the whistle to warn people who could not see the train.

There is nothing in the third class carriages to prevent people falling from them. A European child aged 7 fell from one of these carriages on the 8th of March, and was severely wounded.

No separate accommodation for females is provided in the railway.

SURABHI,
March 31st, 1885.

114. The *Surabhi*, of the 31st March, says that three Hindus have been admitted into the volunteer corps in Madras. The writer is very glad at this. He cannot understand why the natives of the other Presidencies cannot be enrolled as volunteers.

SURABHI.

115. The same paper says that a house will be erected in Simla at a cost of from 35 to 36 thousand rupees for the game of lawn tennis, of which Lord Dufferin is very fond. The editor says that he will hate Lord Dufferin as an unjust and selfish man if he takes this money from the exchequer of India for gratifying his own private taste.

SURABHI.

116. The same paper cannot understand why Mymensingh, which is an advanced district, which is inhabited by many respectable and educated men, and the people of which are very eager for the right of Self-Government, have been deprived of that right.

SURABHI.

117. The same paper cannot believe that provision is being made for appointing Magistrates as Chairmen of the District Boards simply at the recommendation of the Secretary of State. Sir Rivers Thompson had surely consented to that arrangement. The waiting of a deputation from the Indian Association upon the Lieutenant-Governor has resulted in the introduction of the elective system in the selection of the Chairmen of the Local

Boards in some districts. The editor thanks the Lieutenant-Governor for this.

118. The same paper says that Government has created the Native Civil Service with the object of dissuading Indians from entering the real Civil Service,

The Statutory Civil Service.

and of putting an end to the agitation for the removal of the obstacles in the way of the admission of natives into that service. The writer hopes that Indians will not suffer themselves to be deluded in this manner.

119. The same paper, referring to the orders alleged to have been given by Government for the admission of native Christians into the reserve volunteer corps which it is contemplated to form, says that

Admission of native Christians into the reserve volunteer corps.

Government has acted against the Queen's Proclamation if it has really given such orders. The writer hopes that Lord Dufferin who has respect for the Queen's Proclamation will not permit such partiality to be shewn. In this time of danger all Indian races have shewn their determination to sacrifice their lives for the Government; but the Government is plainly telling them "we will not trust you."

120. According to the same paper the *Pioneer* now says:—"It is impossible to speak without cordial admiration not simply of the thorough going loyalty which animates their (Native Press)

The Anglo-Indians and the disloyalty of natives.

utterances, but of the ability with which the political situation is discussed." But who is responsible, asks the editor, for the mischief which has been caused by proclaiming the Indians to be a disloyal people? Would Russia have ventured to approach India if the Indians had not been proclaimed disloyal in this manner? The writer hopes that the Anglo-Indian editors and officials have now perceived their mistake.

121. The same paper says that the mortality among prisoners is very great in the Rungpore Jail. The Superintendent of the Jail accounts for the large

Mortality in the Rungpore Jail.

mortality within the jail by saying that those among the inhabitants who are sickly commit offences and come to jail. The writer cannot determine whether the shamelessness or the falsehood of that statement is more detestable.

122. The same paper referring to the prevalence of cholera in the Presidency Jail says that as the jail is not under Baboo Commissioners, but under an

Cholera in the Presidency Jail.

English protégé of the Lieutenant-Governor, it was very impertinent of cholera to enter the jail. The writer is curious to know what steps the Lieutenant-Governor will take to prevent the ravages of that "preventible disease."

123. The same paper says that the Kayasthas of Kurunia in Furreedpore and Pankachar in Jessore go to shops in fine dress with others who dress as their attendants and steal jewels or valuable

Some criminal classes of the Bengal Presidency.

cloths under the pretext of purchasing articles. The Bindas of Maldah and Shahabad are habitual thieves. The Bindas of Shahabad have not been convicted of any serious offence during the last few years. The Mughya Domes of North Behar are also professional thieves. A class called Kichuk in the Rungpore district roves about from October to January. They appear in the character of beggars, magicians or medicine sellers. They sometimes steal goods and animals, and occasionally take money by force.

SURABHI,
March 31st, 1885.

SURABHI.

SURABHI.

SURABHI.

SURABHI.

SURABHI.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,
March 12th, 1885.

124. The *Samvād Bāhikā*, of the 12th March, complains that the steamer, named *Bassein*, which plies between Balasore and Calcutta, often times puts the passengers on board its deck to great inconvenience.

The steamer plying between Balasore and Calcutta.

SAMVAD BAHIKA.

125. In another paragraph the same paper endeavours to explain that a tree named Sadapa, found in great abundance in the Tributary Mehals of the Orissa Division, is identical with the Sago. It is therefore of opinion that the regular cultivation of the Sadapa plant will bring great profit to those of the Tributary Chief of Orissa, in whose States such plants are likely to thrive.

The Sadapa tree.

UTKAL DIPIKA,
March 14th, 1885.

126. Referring to the proceedings of the Boundary Commission, the *Utkal Dipikā*, of the 14th March, remarks that if both the parties act judiciously without making unnecessary and unjust demands, they may come to terms without bloodshed. It therefore advises the English Government to proceed cautiously, for a single error is sure to involve the country in an unhappy war.

The Boundary Commission.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

127. Referring to the Budget of the Cuttack Municipality for 1885-86, the same paper advises the Municipal Commissioners to make provision for purchasing a certain number of fire engines, inasmuch as as these engines will prove very useful in extinguishing fire, which generally breaks out in this part of the year.

The Budget of the Cuttack Municipality for 1885-86.

UTKAL DARPAN,
March 17th, 1885.

128. In a long article the *Utkal Darpan*, of the 17th March, points out the necessity of creating a Sub-Judgeship for the district of Balasore. According to the paper, the bankers of that district are obliged to incur unnecessary expenditure in carrying their suits valued at more than Rs. 1,000 from Balasore to Cuttack.

A Sub-Judgeship for the Balasore district.

UTKAL DARPAN.

129. The same paper in another paragraph points out that some of the questions set in the last minor and vernacular scholarship examinations, held in the Orissa Division, were exceptionally difficult.

The last minor and vernacular scholarship examinations.

SEBAKA,
March 18th, 1885.

130. In an article headed "The Cuttack Jail" the *Sebaka*, of the 18th March, makes the following remarks:—
"The attention of the public having been directed towards jail management in Bengal by the resolution of Government on the charges brought against the management of the Presidency Jail in Calcutta, we take advantage of the present opportunity to make a few remarks in connection with the jails situated in Orissa. It is our opinion that the long-term prisoners, transferred every year from Orissa to the central jail of Midnapore, suffer in health, as will be borne out by the statistics of the jail reports. It is a pity that while Government have thought proper to establish central jails in the Dacca, Presidency, Patna, Chota Nagpore and Rajshahye Divisions, more or less connected with one another by rail, no effort has been made to found a central jail at Cuttack, the capital of Orissa. No doubt a proposal to that effect was under consideration a few years ago, but it was abandoned for reasons, not known to us. Why carry long-term prisoners from Cuttack to Midnapore, from a healthy station to the centre of a malarial country, from a Ooriya station to the station of a mixed people? Does not Cuttack occupy a central position with regard to Orissa? Has not Cuttack a large number of Tributary States, inhabited by aboriginal tribes, connected with it in various ways? Why then carry their criminals to a distant place like Midnapore over many miles of road?"

The Cuttack Jail.

We shall shew presently that a central jail may be established at Cuttack without any disadvantage. There are three district and six sub-divisional jails in Orissa. The average number of prisoners confined in them during the course of the year 1833 stood thus: Cuttack 253·34, Jajpore 6·56, Kendrapara 2·53, Angul 6·54, Khondmehal 4·99, Puri 93·49, Khorda 4·80, Balasore 77·75 and Bhuddruck 4·90=454·90 in all. The above number, it must be remarked, did not include long-term prisoners, who were transferred to Midnapore that year. Including the same, the total number would come up to nearly 500, as the number of long-term prisoners thus transferred is about 132 a year. The average number of persons imprisoned in Orissa every year is about 750, though all do not remain in confinement long. Granting that 500 will be the maximum number of prisoners available for confinement in the proposed central jail of Cuttack, it will be immediately perceived that the number is much higher than that of the Central Jail of Hazaribagh in Chota Nagpore, whose inmates number about 408, and is nearly equal to those of Rajshahye and Dacca Central Jails, whose populations are 638 and 572 respectively. A Central Jail in Cuttack may receive accessions to its numerical strength from time to time by transfer of prisoners from distant jails, situated in unhealthy districts of the Bengal Presidency, for the Cuttack Jail is noted for its remarkable health, and it is believed will continue to be so for some time to come. The manufacture of coir, yarn, cloth and oil will, on the one hand, give constant employment to the prisoners of the proposed Central Jail, and on the other, bring good profits to Government. Considering the large quantity of cocoanut husks available at moderate prices for the purpose of coir articles in Cuttack, it is our firm belief that the outlay of a small capital will secure good profits to Government. Nay, the prisoners may be made to work in a press, which, if established in the Cuttack Jail premises, can undertake to print all Government papers, forms, pamphlets, and books that may need publication in Oriya and English. This will lead to great savings under the head "Printing charges," in every department of Government. The cheapness of diet in the Orissa Jail is almost proverbial, as may be shown from the average annual cost of feeding a prisoner in the Pooree Jail, which was Rs. 15-15-4, compared with that of Bhagulpore (which is known to have incurred the smallest cost in Bengal), which was Rs. 21-0-11. This may be owing to the cheapness of rice and dāl in Orissa; nevertheless, it is a fact in the favour of our proposal. The present jail building in Cuttack may be removed to Chowliagunge in that town, where a new building may be so constructed as to accommodate both the Central Jail and the Cuttack Lunatic Asylum, whose present premises may either be occupied by the Civil Court, which is held in an uncomfortable, odd-fashioned, old and antiquated building, or by the proposed Empress Hall, for which the Cuttack Municipality are so busy in acquiring land. The Central Jail at Cuttack, if established, may be supervised by Dr. Stewart, the present Superintendent, who may be assisted by an Assistant Superintendent on a moderate salary, who must put up in the Jail premises. The Cuttack Central Jail, if ever constructed, should be done on the cell system, whose main object will be to keep the men convicted of slight offences apart from those that are convicted of heinous crimes. In this way moral reformation may be possible among the former, while the latter will be prevented from contaminating their comrades convicted of lesser crimes by association. We have thus sketched out a plan for the construction of a central jail at Cuttack, and we hope the authorities will take note of our remarks called forth by the agitation going on in the columns of native papers concerning the management of jails in Bengal.

SEBAGA,
March 18th, 1885.

131. In another paragraph the same paper points out that some of the books purchased for distribution to the village pathshalas in the Balasore district in the current year were grossly indecent. It is therefore at a loss to understand how such books could secure the approval of the District Magistrate, and thereby find their way to village pathshalas.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,
The 4th April 884.